

THE GROWTH  
OF  
THE RURAL HIGH SCHOOL  
IN  
KANSAS SINCE 1915

by

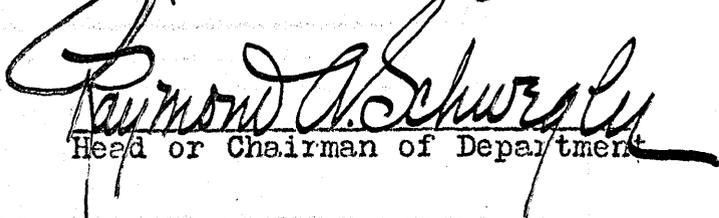
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# THE GROWTH OF THE RURAL HIGH SCHOOL IN KANSAS SINCE 1915

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

Secondary education in the United States has been of rapid growth. Starting with the first public high school in Boston in 1821 the number has increased until at the present time there are more than nineteen thousand public high schools in addition to the two thousand five hundred private high schools and academies in the United States.

In enrollment the numbers have increased from 202,963 pupils in 1890 to 3,741,087 in 1924. In 1910 5.1% of the public school children were in high schools, while in 1924 14% of all the public school enrollment was in the high schools.<sup>1</sup>

From the beginning of statehood Kansas has been interested in providing favorable educational opportunity, and the fact that the state was ranked fifth in percentage of illiteracy by the Russell Sage Foundation in their 1924 report shows that she has been keeping pace with the rest of the country.

The framers of the state constitution laid the foundation for the states educational system in,

Article 11 Section 23 and Article VI Section 1 to 9.

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1. "Bulletin Bureau of Education 1924"

Article VI Section 2 provides that "The legislature shall encourage the promotion of intellectual, moral, scientific and agricultural improvement, by establishing a uniform system of common schools and schools of a higher grade, embracing normal, preparatory, collegiate and university departments."

In accordance with the above and subsequent laws, to be later referred to, 732 high schools have been established in Kansas.

The principal legislative attempts to provide free high school opportunities for all eligible pupils of the state are:

1. General high school law 1876.
2. County high school law 1886.
3. Barnes high school law 1905.
4. Township high school law 1911.
5. Rural high school law 1915.

The first four of these will be discussed briefly in the following paragraphs in order to show how they lead up to the present Rural High School Law.

#### General Law of 1876.

The first laws relating to the organization of high schools in the state of Kansas were of a general nature.

One of the first of these was passed March 4, 1876

and gave boards of education in first and second class cities power "To establish a high school whenever in their opinion the educational interests of the city demand the same."

Article X Section 4 of the school laws of 1876 provides that "The board of education shall have power to select their own officers; to make their rules and regulations, subject to the provisions of this act; to establish a high school whenever in their opinion the educational interests of the city demand the same, and to exercise the sole control over the public schools and school property of the city."

This did not provide for the organization of high schools in the third class cities, although they began to establish such schools at an early date.

Because of the lack of restrictions placed upon boards in their establishment of high schools this is called the "general" law in contrast to some of the more definite provisions of a later date.

#### The County High School Law of 1886.

The aim and purpose as stated in section 1 of this law is: "Each county having a population of six thousand inhabitants (made 2000 in 1915) or over as shown by last federal census, may establish a county high school on the conditions and in the manner herein prescribed for the

purpose of affording better educational facilities for pupils more advanced than those attending the district schools and for persons desiring to fit themselves for the profession of teaching."

Three courses were provided for: the general, a normal course, and collegiate course. Tuition was made free to all pupils, residents of the county in which the school should be located, and the school was to be supported by a county tax levy.

Principally because of double taxation in certain high school districts the legislature of 1923 disorganized the county high schools and created in their places community high schools. The text of that law follows: "That upon the taking effect of this act, all county high schools in the state of Kansas, regardless of acts under which created shall be disorganized and in their stead shall be created community high schools whose territory shall include all of the territory in said counties not included in the territory of the other accredited high schools. Such schools so organized and established shall be known and styled "community high schools." (L. 1923 Ch. 187 Sec. 1)

The Barnes Law of 1905.

The counties did not take advantage of the county high school law as rapidly as had been expected. By

1905 only about one fifth of them had established county high schools, so the legislature passed the Barnes law. This was supposed to provide free high school opportunity to all children of the county in a more equitable manner. This law in main part is: "In every county in the state in which one or more school district or cities of less than sixteen thousand inhabitants shall have maintained a high school with courses of instruction admitting those who complete the same to the college of liberal arts and sciences of the University of Kansas the county commissioners shall levy a tax for the purpose of creating a general school fund," the distribution of the same to be based upon the attendance of all of the properly approved high schools of the county.

#### The Township High School Law.

In 1911 the legislature passed the township high school law of which the main provisions are: "The legal electors of any township in which there is no town or city in the state are hereby authorized, as provided for in this act, to establish, locate and maintain a high school in each township."

These schools were to be under the supervision of the county superintendents and the course of study was to correspond to that required of county high schools. Tuition was free to all pupils residing in the township

where the school was located. (Chap. 262 Gen. Statutes 1911)

Section one of the above law was amended by the legislature of 1913 to read as follows: "That section one of Chapter 262 of the Session laws of 1911 be and the same is hereby authorized as provided for in this act, to establish, locate and maintain a high school in such township."

CHAPTER II  
THE RURAL HIGH SCHOOL  
LEGAL PROVISIONS

The county high school met with considerable opposition from patrons in the less accessible parts of the county. The desire to have a high school near enough that pupils might remain at home while attending school, and a local community pride were some of the arguments in favor of the passing of the rural high school law of 1915.

Some of the provisions relating to this type of high school are as follows: "The legal electors residing in territory containing not less than sixteen square miles shall have authority to form a rural high school district, whose boundaries shall have been approved by the board of county commissioners and by the county superintendent of public instruction of each county in which any part of such proposed district shall be situated, or by the state superintendents of public instruction in case the county superintendents and boards of county commissioners of two or more counties shall fail to agree on the approval of the boundaries of the proposed district, and to establish, locate and maintain therein a rural high school as hereinafter provided."

Two fifths of the legal voters residing in a propos-

ed rural high school district may petition the county commissioners for a special election to vote on the proposition of establishing and locating a rural high school or to vote bonds for the purchase of a site and for the construction of a high school building.

The law also provides for the disorganizing of a rural high school district in the following manner: "If any rural high school district shall have organized under the provisions of this act and shall not have issued any bonds or other evidence of indebtedness shall have been paid in full said district may be disorganized in the following manner: "Whenever a petition signed by two fifths of the legal electors residing in the territory of the said rural high school district, to be determined by an enumeration taken for that purpose by any legal elector residing in said district, and by him certified under oath, be filed with the clerk of the board of said rural high school district and requesting said school board to call a special election to vote on the disorganization any such rural high school district, it shall be the duty of said school board to forthwith call such special election of said district to vote on the disorganization of said rural high school district, shall be upon the same terms and provisions hereinbefore prescribed in this act for the establishing and locating of said rural high school district;

but in order for said election to carry and become effective more than fifty percent (50%) of the total number of electors in said district, as shown by the enumeration hereinbefore described, must have voted in favor of the disorganization of said district."

The legislature of 1917 provided for the protection of the rural vote in establishing a rural high school by the following method: "If the territory comprising the proposed rural high school district shall contain any incorporated city with a population of more than 500, the election provided for in section 2 of this act, as amended, shall not be called unless petition shall be presented to the county commissioners signed by two fifths of the legal electors residing in said city and by two fifths of the legal electors residing in the territory of the proposed rural high school district outside of said city; and when such petitions shall be presented, the county commissioners shall call an election as provided in section 2 of this act, and the vote in said city and in the territory outside of said city shall be taken and counted separately; and a rural high school district shall not be formed in territory containing any incorporated city with a population of more than 500 unless the proposition to form such a high school district and to establish a high school therein shall be favored by a

majority of those voting in said city and by a majority of those voting in the territory of the proposed rural high school district outside of said city."

The Course of Study is provided for (in Chap. 284 Sec. 7 L. 1917) as follows: "The rural high schools herein provided for shall follow the course of study prescribed for rural high schools by the State Board of Education, and said State Board of Education may extend the course of study so as to include a two-year course equivalent to the course of study prescribed by the State Board of Education for the last two years in the elementary schools."

In 1917 and 1921 township high schools were changed to rural high schools as shown by the following sections: "Township high schools heretofore established under the provisions of Chapter 262 of the Session Laws of 1911 or Chapter 278 of the Session Laws of 1913 shall hereafter be governed by the laws relating to rural high school districts."

"Township high schools heretofore organized and presently established under special acts are hereby declared to be rural high schools, and shall heretofore be governed by the laws relating to rural high school districts."

Tuition shall be free to all pupils residing in a rural high school district and admission shall be under

same conditions as to other high schools with this additional provision: "That pupils sixteen years of age or over may be admitted to such rural high school by action of the rural high school board and may be assigned to such classes as the principal may determine."

## CHAPTER III

## THE RURAL HIGH SCHOOL GROWTH

State Superintendent W. D. Ros~~g~~ in the Twentieth Biennial Report says that the rural high school act of 1915 was intended to make high school privileges accessible to communities in which the ordinary school district could not maintain a high school.

The law being based upon the principle of consolidation for high school purposes, and without disarranging the district elementary schools the people of a rural high school district may establish a high school in which the course of study and facilities shall be adapted to the local needs. It is surprising to see that within a brief period of less than two years fifty rural high schools were organized in more than thirty counties.

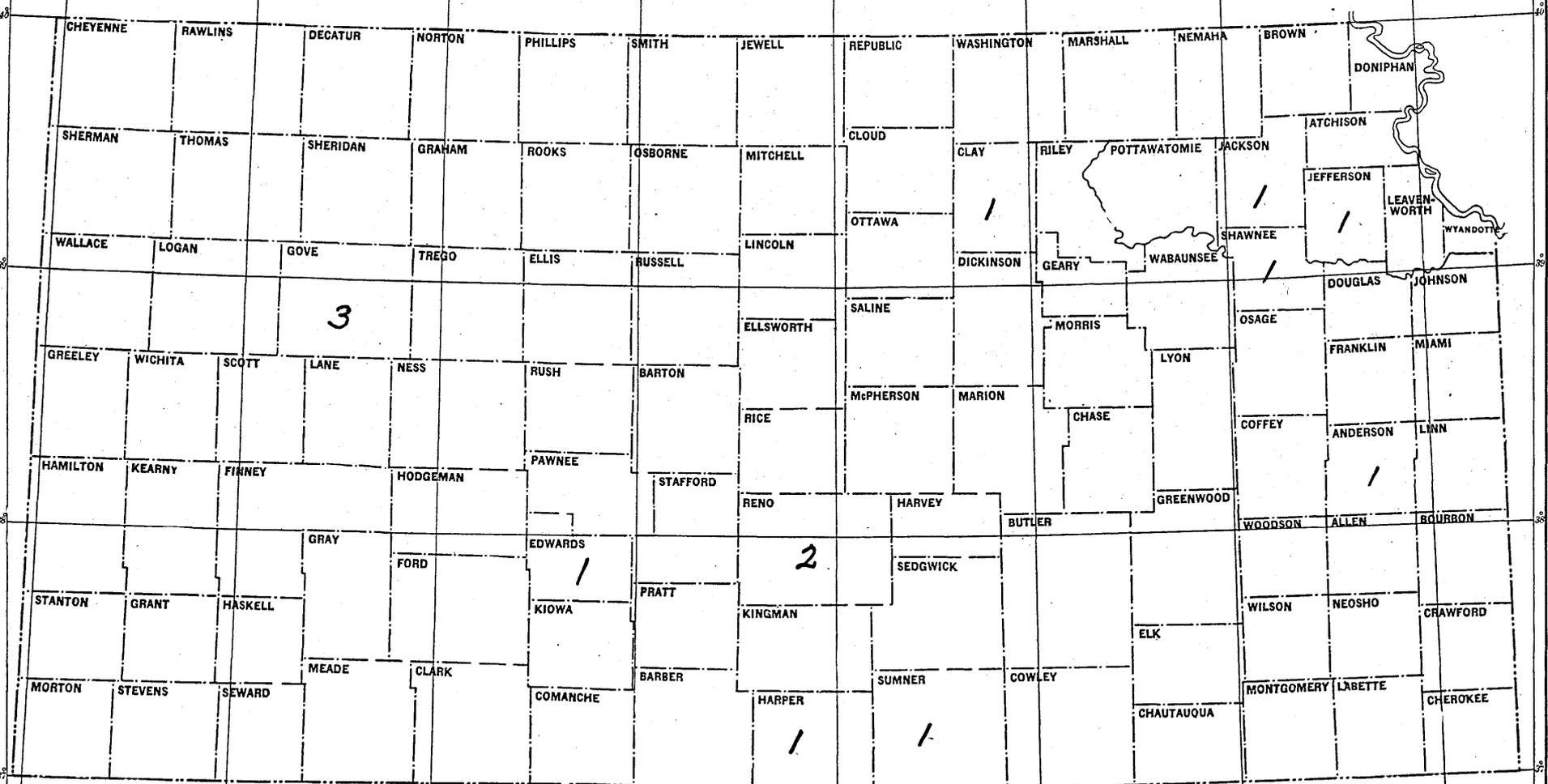
In area they ranged from sixteen square miles, which was the minimum to 272 square miles in the Ingalls Rural High School in Gray County.

By the close of the 1919-1920 biennium the number of Rural High Schools had increased to over two hundred, and this type of school was occupying a very important place in secondary education. For the first time these schools were grouped and tables of statistics were kept separately. These occupy a place in the biennial reports of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for this and

the successive biennial periods.

The purpose of this study is to show in tabular form the growth of the Rural High Schools in Kansas since 1915 in the following phases: the assessed valuation, the tax levy in mills for high school purposes, the number of high school teachers employed and the high school enrollment.

The data used in these tables were secured from the printed biennial reports of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the biennial periods 1915-1916, 1917-1918, 1919-1920, 1921-1922, 1923-1924, 1925-1926.



RAND McNALLY  
 LETTER SIZE OUTLINE MAP  
**KANSAS**

Map of Kansas showing by counties where  
 Rural High Schools had been established  
 by 1916. (Biennial report of the State  
 Superintendent 1915-1916.)  
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TABLE I

## DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS OF KANSAS ACCORDING TO ASSESSED VALUATION 1919-1920.

I	II	III
1	000,000- 499,999	4
2	500,000- 999,999	10
3	1,000,000-1,499,999	32
4	1,500,000-1,999,999	33
5	2,000,000-2,499,999	35
6	2,500,000-2,999,999	30
7	3,000,000-3,499,999	24
8	3,500,000-3,999,999	11
9	4,000,000-4,499,999	7
10	4,500,000-4,999,999	2
11	5,000,000-5,499,999	1
		0
18	8,500,000-8,999,99	1

Q 1--\$1,522,727  
 Q 3--\$2,975,000  
 Q --\$ 726,136  
 Median--\$2,228,571

## I. CLASS OF DISTRICTS BY ASSESSED VALUATION.

## II. RANGE IN DOLLARS OF ASSESSED VALUATION IN EACH CLASS.

## III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

Table I shows the distribution of the Rural High Schools of Kansas according to assessed valuation as given by the 1919-1920 Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The step interval is \$500,000.

This table reads: Class 2, schools having an assessed valuation of from \$500,000 to \$999,999, has ten schools.

The range in assessed valuation is from \$262,289, the

lowest in class 1 to \$8,931,060 the wealthiest, found in class 18. This indicates a very unequal distribution of wealth as one is thirty-four times the other.

The twenty-fifth and seventy-fifth percentile points are \$1,522,727 and \$2,975,000 respectively.

The median assessed valuation is \$2,228,571.

TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO TAX LEVY  
IN MILLS 1919-1920.

I	II	III
1	00- .99	1
2	1.00- 1.99	19
3	2.00- 2.99	28
4	3.00- 3.99	28
5	4.00- 4.99	35
6	5.00- 5.99	8
7	6.00- 6.99	5
8	7.00-7.99	12
9	8.00- 8.99	3
10	9.00- 9.99	5
11	10.00-10.99	10
12	11.00-11.99	1
13	12.00-12.99	0
14	13.00-13.99	0
15	14.00-14.99	2
16	15.00-15.99	0
17	16.00-16.99	2

Q 1--2.71

Q 3--6.05

Q --1.67

Median--4.1

I. CLASS OF SCHOOLS BY TAX LEVY FOR RURAL HIGH SCHOOL.

II. RANGE IN MILL LEVY IN EACH CLASS.

III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

Table II shows the distribution of the Rural High Schools of Kansas according to their tax levy in mills. The step interval is one mill.

The table reads: Class 2, schools having a levy of from one to two mills, has nineteen schools.

The range in tax levy is from .64 to 16.50 mills, the latter rate being more than twenty five times the former.

The twenty-five and seventy-five percentile points are 2.71 and 6.05 respectively with a median levy of 4.1 mills.

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS OF KANSAS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF TEACHERS 1919-1920.

I	II	III
1	1	28
2	2	37
3	3	63
4	4	48
5	5	15
6	6	4
7	7	1

Q 1--2.57

Q 3--4.39

Q -- .91

Median--3.52

I. CLASS OF SCHOOLS BY NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

II. RANGE IN NUMBER OF TEACHERS FOR EACH CLASS.

III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

Table III shows the distribution of Rural High Schools of Kansas according to number of teachers employed.

The step interval is one.

The table reads: Class 1, schools employing one teacher, has twenty-eight schools.

The range is from one teacher in class 1 to seven teachers in Class 7.

The twenty-five and seventy-five percentile points are 2.57 and 4.39 respectively.

The number of teachers employed by the median school is 3.52.

TABLE IV

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS OF KANSAS ACCORDING TO PUPIL ENROLLMENT 1919-1920.

I	II	III
1	1-10	15
2	11-20	29
3	21-30	36
4	31-40	31
5	41-50	35
6	51-60	19
7	61-70	10
8	71-80	5
9	81-90	10
10	91-100	1
11	101-110	2
12	111-120	2
13	121-130	0
14	131-140	0
15	141-150	1

Q 1--22.38

Q 3--51.53

Q --14.58

Median--36.81

## TABLE IV (Con't.)

- I. CLASS OF SCHOOLS BY PUPIL ENROLLMENT.
- II. RANGE IN NUMBER OF PUPILS IN EACH CLASS.
- III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

Table IV shows the distribution of the Rural High Schools of Kansas according to number of pupils enrolled.

The step interval is ten.

The table reads: Class 1, schools having an enrollment of from one to ten, has fifteen schools.

The range in number of pupils is from four in the lowest to one hundred fifty in the highest.

The twenty-five and seventy-five percentile points are 22.38 and 51.53 respectively.

The number of pupils enrolled in the median school is 36.81.



TABLE V

## DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS OF KANSAS ACCORDING TO ASSESSED VALUATION 1921-1922.

I	II	III
1	0,000,000- 499,999	1
2	500,000- 999,999	9
3	1,000,000-1,499,999	29
4	1,500,000-1,999,999	53
5	2,000,000-2,499,999	44
6	2,500,000-2,999,999	31
7	3,000,000-3,499,999	29
8	3,500,000-3,999,999	25
9	4,000,000-4,499,999	8
10	4,500,000-4,999,999	6
11	5,000,000-5,499,999	3
12	5,500,000-5,999,999	1
13	6,000,000-6,499,999	2
14	6,500,000-6,999,999	0
15	7,000,000-7,499,999	1

Q 1--\$1,702,830  
 Q 3--\$3,250,000  
 Q --\$ 773,585  
 Median--\$2,329,545

I. CLASS OF SCHOOLS BY ASSESSED VALUATION.

II. RANGE IN DOLLARS OF ASSESSED VALUATION.

III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

Table V shows the distribution of the Rural High Schools of Kansas according to the assessed valuation as given in the 1921-1922 biennial report.

The step interval is \$500,000.

The table reads: Class 2, schools having a valuation of from \$500,000 to \$999,999, has nine schools.

The range in assessed valuation is from \$461,356 in the lowest district to \$7,000,000 in the district of high-

est valuation. This shows a little more even distribution of wealth than in the previous biennium, as the latter district is only fifteen times the former in valuation.

The twenty-five and seventy-five percentile points are \$1,702,830 and \$3,250,000 respectively. The assessed valuation of the median school is \$2,329,545.

TABLE VI

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS OF KANSAS ACCORDING TO TAX LEVY IN MILLS 1921-1922.

I	II	III
1	.00-00.99	0
2	1.00- 1.99	18
3	2. - 2.99	39
4	3. - 3.99	49
5	4. - 4.99	44
6	5. - 5.99	27
7	6. - 6.99	36
8	7. - 7.99	5
9	8. - 8.99	7
10	9. - 9.99	4
11	10. -10.99	1
12	11. -11.99	2
13	12. -12.99	0
14	13. -13.99	0
15	14. -14.99	1

Q 1--3.03

Q 3--5.92

Q --1.45

Median--4.24

I. CLASS OF SCHOOLS BY MILL LEVY.

II. RANGE IN MILL LEVY IN EACH CLASS.

III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

Table VI shows the distribution of the Rural High Schools of Kansas according to tax levy in mills as given

in the 1921-1922 reports.

The step interval is one mill.

The table reads: Class 2, schools having a mill levy of from one to two mills, has eighteen schools.

The range is from one mill in the district having the lowest rate to fourteen mills in the district having the highest rate.

The twenty-five and seventy-five percentile points are 3.03 and 5.92 respectively.

The median school has a tax levy of 4.24 mills.

TABLE VII

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS OF KANSAS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF TEACHERS 1921-1922.

I	II	III
1	1	13
2	2	39
3	3	55
4	4	63
5	5	37
6	6	20
7	7	8
8	8	5
9	9	1
10	10	1

Q 1--3.15

Q 3--5.31

Q --1.08

Median--4.22

I. CLASS OF SCHOOLS BY NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

II. RANGE IN NUMBER OF TEACHERS FOR SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

Table VII shows the distribution of the Rural High Schools of Kansas according to number of teachers employed as given in the 1921-1922 reports.

The step interval is one.

The table reads: Class 1, schools having one teacher, has thirteen schools.

The range in number of teachers employed is from one to ten. Only one high school employed as many as ten teachers.

The twenty-five and seventy-five percentile points are 3.15 and 5.31 respectively.

The median number of teachers employed is 4.22.

TABLE VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS OF KANSAS ACCORDING TO PUPIL ENROLLMENT 1921-1922.

I	II	III
1	1- 10	6
2	11- 20	17
3	21- 30	35
4	31- 40	40
5	41- 50	40
6	51- 60	28
7	61- 70	21
8	71- 80	17
9	81- 90	12
10	91-100	5
11	101-100	9
12	111-110	0
13	121-130	5
14	131-140	2
15	141-150	2
16	151-160	1
17	161-170	0
18	171-180	1

TABLE VIII (Con't.)

I	II	III
19	181-190	0
20	191-200	1

Q 1--31.63  
 Q 3--68.38  
 Q --18.38  
 Median--46.75

I. CLASS OF SCHOOLS BY PUPIL ENROLLMENT.

II. RANGE IN NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED IN EACH CLASS.

III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

Table VIII shows the distribution of Rural High Schools of Kansas according to enrollment during the 1921-1922 biennium.

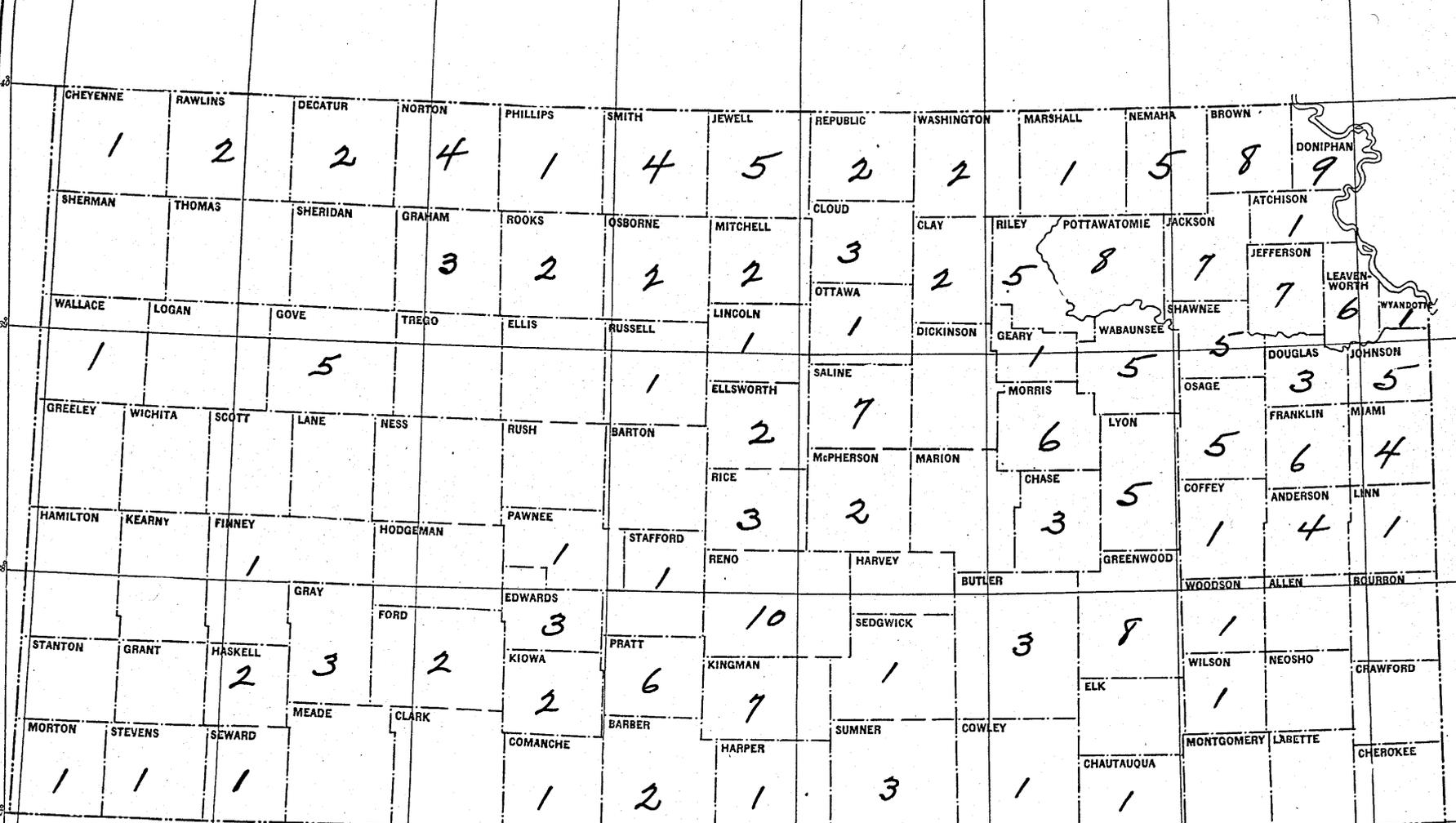
The step interval is ten.

The table reads: Class 1, schools having an enrollment of from one to ten pupils, has six schools.

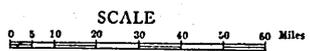
The range in number of pupils enrolled is from five the lowest in Class one to 191, the one school in Class twenty.

The twenty-five and seventy-five percentile points are 31.36 and 68.38 pupils respectively.

The number of pupils in median school is 46.75.



Map showing Rural High Schools by counties  
 RAND McNALLY according to biennial report of the State  
 Superintendent for 1921-1922.  
 LETTER SIZE OUTLINE MAP



# KANSAS

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TABLE IX

## DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS OF KANSAS ACCORDING TO ASSESSED VALUATION 1923-1924.

I	II	III
1	0,000,000-00,499,999	1
2	500,000- 999,999	12
3	1,000,000- 1,499,999	41
4	1,500,000- 1,999,999	47
5	2,000,000- 2,499,999	43
6	2,500,000- 2,999,999	37
7	3,000,000- 3,499,999	26
8	3,500,000- 3,999,999	24
9	4,000,000- 4,499,999	10
10	4,500,000- 4,999,999	8
11	5,000,000- 5,499,999	7
12	5,500,000- 5,999,999	1
13	6,000,000- 6,499,999	1
14	6,500,000- 6,999,999	0
15	7,000,000- 7,499,999	1
16	7,500,000- 7,999,999	1
17	8,000,000- 8,499,999	1
18	8,500,000- 8,999,999	1
19	9,000,000- 9,499,999	0
20	9,500,000- 9,999,999	0
21	10,000,000-10,499,999	0
22	10,500,000-10,999,999	1
23	11,000,000-11,499,999	0
24	11,500,000,11,999,999	0
25	12,000,000-12,499,999	1

Q 1--\$1,622,128

Q 3--\$3,298,077

Q --\$ 837,975

Median--\$2,346,837

I. CLASS OF SCHOOLS BY ASSESSED VALUATION.

II. RANGE IN ASSESSED VALUATION OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

Table IX shows the distribution of the Rural High Schools of Kansas according to assessed valuation as given

TABLE X

## DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS OF KANSAS ACCORDING TO TAX LEVY IN MILLS 1923-1924.

I	II	III
1	00-0.99	0
2	1-1.99	18
3	2-2.99	40
4	3-3.99	45
5	4-4.99	50
6	5-5.99	40
7	6-6.99	47
8	7-7.99	10
9	8-8.99	5

Q 1--3.13  
 Q 3--5.96  
 Q --1.42  
 Median--4.49

## I. CLASS OF SCHOOLS BY TAX LEVY

## II. RANGE IN MILL LEVY OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

## III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

Table X shows the distribution of the Rural High Schools of Kansas according to tax levy in mills.

The step interval is one mill.

The table reads: Class 2, schools having a tax levy of from one to two mills, has eighteen schools.

The range is from one mill, the lowest of class two, to eight and four-tenths, the highest of class nine. This range is considerable less than in the two previous biennial periods.

The twenty-five and seventy-five percentile points are 3.13 and 5.96 respectively.

The median tax levy is 4.49.

TABLE XI

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS OF KANSAS ACCORDING TO  
NUMBER OF TEACHERS 1923-1924.

I	II	III
1	1	10
2	2	30
3	3	49
4	4	74
5	5	50
6	6	26
7	7	8
8	8	8
9	9	2
10	10	2
11	11	0
12	12	1
13	13	1
14	14	1

Q 1--3.52

Q 3--5.67

Q --1.08

Median--4.57

I. CLASS OF SCHOOLS BY NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

II. RANGE IN NUMBER OF TEACHERS OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

Table XI shows the distribution of the Rural High Schools of Kansas according to the number of teachers employed as given in the 1923-1924 reports.

The step interval is one.

This table reads: Class 1, schools employing only one teachers, has ten schools.

The range is from one in class one to fourteen in

class fourteen. This extreme is a forty percent increase over the greatest number of teachers employed by any school during the previous biennium.

The twenty-five and seventy-five percentile points are 3.52 and 5.67 respectively.

The median number of teachers employed is 4.57.

TABLE XII

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO PUPIL ENROLLMENT 1923-1924.

I	II	III
1	1- 10	5
2	11- 20	13
3	21- 30	35
4	31- 40	28
5	41- 50	40
6	51- 60	35
7	61- 70	33
8	71- 80	16
9	81- 90	15
10	91-100	12
11	101-110	10
12	111-120	7
13	121-130	3
14	131-140	2
15	141-150	1
16	151-160	3
17	161-170	1
18	171-180	0
19	181-190	0
20	191-200	2
21	201-210	0
22	211-220	1

Q 1--35.46

Q 3--75.69

Q --20.12

Median--53.58

I. CLASS OF SCHOOLS BY ENROLLMENT.

## TABLE XII (Con't.)

II. RANGE IN ENROLLMENT OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

Table XII presents the distribution of Rural High Schools of Kansas according to enrollment as shown by the 1923-1924 biennial reports.

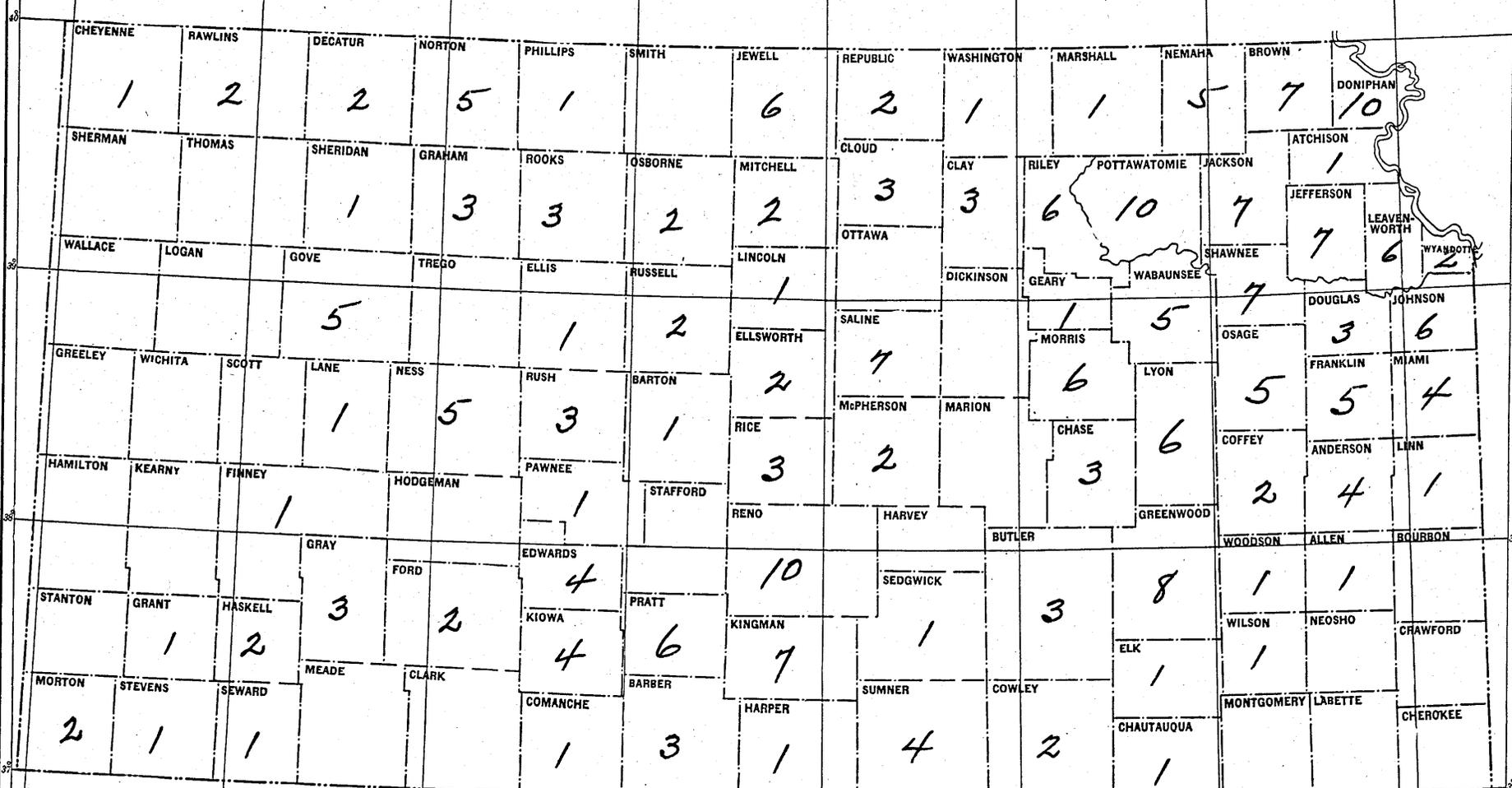
The step interval is ten.

The table reads: Class 1, schools having an enrollment of from one to ten pupils, has five schools.

The range is from four pupils, the lowest of class one, to two hundred twelve the highest found in class twenty-two.

The twenty-five and seventy-five percentile points are 35.46 and 75.69 respectively.

The median enrollment is 53.86.



Map showing Rural High Schools of Kansas  
 RAND McNALLY by counties according to the biennial report  
 of the State Superintendent for 1923, 1924.  
 LETTER SIZE OUTLINE MAP

# KANSAS

SCALE  
 0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles

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TABLE XIII

## DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO ASSESSED VALUATION 1925-1926.

I	II	III
1	0,000,000- 0,499,999	1
2	500,000- 999,999	14
3	1,000,000- 1,499,999	33
4	1,500,000- 1,999,999	55
5	2,000,000- 2,499,999	58
6	2,500,000- 2,999,999	32
7	3,000,000- 3,499,999	39
8	3,500,000- 3,999,999	14
9	4,000,000- 4,499,999	13
10	4,500,000- 4,999,999	4
11	5,000,000- 5,499,999	5
12	5,500,000- 5,999,999	0
13	6,000,000- 6,499,999	1
14	6,500,000- 6,999,999	1
15	7,000,000- 7,499,999	0
16	7,500,000- 7,999,999	1
17	8,000,000- 8,499,999	0
18	8,500,000- 8,999,999	0
19	9,000,000- 9,499,999	0
20	9,500,000- 9,999,999	1
21	10,000,000-10,499,999	0
22	10,500,000-10,999,999	0
23	11,000,000-11,499,999	0
24	11,500,000-11,999,999	0
25	12,000,000-12,499,999	1

Q 1--\$1,684,091

Q 3--\$3,150,641

Q --\$ 733,275

Median--\$2,288,793

I. CLASS OF SCHOOLS BY ASSESSED VALUATION.

II. RANGE IN DOLLARS OF ASSESSED VALUATION OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

Table XIII shows the distribution of the Rural High Schools of Kansas according to assessed valuation as given

in the 1925-1926 biennial report.

The step interval is \$500,000.

The table reads: Class 2, schools having an assessed valuation of from \$500,000 to \$999,999 has fourteen schools.

In range we find one school with a valuation below \$500,000 and in class twenty-five we find one school with a valuation of \$12,208,971.

The twenty-five and seventy-five percentile points are \$1,684,091 and \$3,150,641 respectively.

The median assessed valuation is \$2,288,793, a decrease of about two and one-half percent from the previous biennial period.

TABLE XIV

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS OF KANSAS ACCORDING TO  
TAX LEVY IN MILLS 1925-1926.

I	II	III
1	0- .99	0
2	1- 1.99	11
3	2- 2.99	18
4	3- 3.99	43
5	4- 4.99	47
6	5- 5.99	44
7	6- 6.99	39
8	7- 7.99	21
9	8- 8.99	16
10	9- 9.99	5
11	10-10.99	3
12	11-11.99	3
13	12-12.99	0
14	13-13.99	0
15	14-14.99	0
16	15-15.99	1

Q 1--3.78

Q 3--6.65

Q --1.44

Median--5.15

I. CLASS OF SCHOOLS BY MILL LEVY.

II. RANGE IN MILL LEVY OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

Table XIV shows the distribution of Rural High Schools of Kansas according to tax levy in mills as given in the 1925-1926 reports.

The step interval is one mill.

The table reads: Class 2, schools having a tax levy of from one to two mills, has eleven schools.

The range is from one mill the lowest of class two to

15.5 the highest, which is found in class sixteen.

The percentile points are 3.78 and 6.65 respectively.

The median tax levy is 5.15 mills. This is an increase of fifteen percent over the median tax levy of the previous biennium.

TABLE XV

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS OF KANSAS ACCORDING TO  
NUMBER OF TEACHERS 1925-1926.

I	II	III
1	1	8
2	2	25
3	3	45
4	4	79
5	5	48
6	6	40
7	7	19
8	8	7
9	9	3
10	10	2
11	11	0
12	12	4

Q 1--3.82

Q 3--6.13

Q --1.16

Median--4.78

I. CLASS OF SCHOOLS BY NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

II. RANGE IN NUMBER OF TEACHERS OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

Table XV shows the distribution of the Rural High Schools of Kansas according to the number of teachers employed as given in the 1925-1926 biennial report.

The step interval is one.

This table reads: Class 1, schools employing only one teachers, has eight schools.

The range in number of teachers employed is from one to twelve, while in the previous biennium the upper extreme was fourteen.

The twenty-five and seventy-five percentile points are 3.82 and 6.13 respectively.

The median number of teachers employed is 4.78.

This is an increase of four and one-half percent over the median of the 1923-1924 biennium.

TABLE XVI

## DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS OF KANSAS ACCORDING TO PUPIL ENROLLMENT 1925-1926.

I	II	III
1	1- 10	6
2	11- 20	6
3	21- 30	29
4	31- 40	40
5	41- 50	38
6	51- 60	36
7	61- 70	39
8	71- 80	24
9	81- 90	12
10	91-100	13
11	101-110	15
12	111-120	6
13	121-130	9
14	131-140	1
15	141-150	1
16	151-160	0
17	161-170	1
18	171-180	0
19	181-190	1
20	191-200	1
<hr/>		
27	261-270	1
28	271-280	1
<hr/>		

Q 1--38.25

Q 3--77.67

Q --19.71

Median--56.83

I. CLASS OF SCHOOLS BY ENROLLMENT.

II. RANGE IN ENROLLMENT OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN EACH CLASS.

Table XVI shows the distribution of the Rural High Schools of Kansas according to the number of pupils enrolled as given in the 1925-1926 biennial report.

The step interval is ten.

This table reads: Class 1, schools having an enrollment of from one to ten pupils, has six schools.

The range is from four pupils, the lowest of class one, to two hundred seventy-four, the highest in class twenty-eight.

The twenty-five and seventy-five percentile points are 38.25 and 77.67 respectively.

The median enrollment is 56.83, an increase of three and one half percent over median enrollment of the previous biennial period.

TABLE XVII

COMPARISON OF RURAL HIGH SCHOOL VALUATION BY BIENNIAL PERIODS.

	1919 1920	1921 1922	1923 1924	1925 1926
Q 1	\$1,522,727	\$1,702,830	\$1,622,128	\$1,648,091
Q 3	\$2,975,000	\$3,250,000	\$3,298,077	\$3,150,641
Q	\$ 726,136	\$ 773,585	\$ 837,975	\$ 733,275
Median	\$2,228,571	\$2,329,545	\$2,348,837	\$2,288,793

The above table shows the principal points used in the comparison of valuations of the Rural High School districts for the four biennial periods for which data were available.

The twenty-five percentile point for the 1921-1922 period is the highest of the four periods.

The seventy-five percentile point for the 1923-1924 biennium is the highest.

The range for the middle fifty percent of the cases shows the closest grouping around a central tendency in the first and fourth periods with the widest spread in the 1923-1924 period.

The median valuation increases until the last biennium when there is a two and one half percent decrease.

TABLE XVIII

## COMPARISON OF RURAL HIGH SCHOOL TAX LEVIES BY BIENNIAL PERIODS.

	1919 1920	1921 1922	1923 1924	1925 1926
Q 1	2.71	3.03	3.13	3.78
Q 3	6.05	5.92	5.96	6.65
Q	1.67	1.45	1.42	1.44
Median	4.1	4.24	4.49	5.15

The above table shows the principal points used in the comparison of the tax levy in mills for the four biennial periods for which data were available.

The twenty-five percentile points shows an increase for each period, with the greatest increase during the last biennium.

The seventy-five percentile points show a decrease in the second and third periods over the first, and is highest in the last biennial period.

The range for the middle fifty percent of the cases is approximately the same for the last three periods.

These show a closer grouping around a central tendency than in the first period.

The median levy shows an increase each period over the preceding one. The greatest increase (15%) being in the last biennium.

TABLE XIX

## COMPARISON OF RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED BY BIENNIAL PERIODS.

	1919 1920	1921 1922	1923 1924	1925 1926
Q 1	2.57	3.15	3.52	3.82
Q 3	4.39	5.31	5.67	6.13
Q	.91	1.08	1.08	1.16
Median	3.52	4.22	4.57	4.78

The above table presents the principal points used in the comparison of the number of teachers employed in the Rural High Schools.

In all of these we see a rather regular increase from the first to the last period.

The median number of teachers increased from 3.52 to 4.78 or approximately 36%.

TABLE XX

COMPARISON OF RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO HIGH SCHOOLS  
ENROLLMENT BY BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	1919 1920	1921 1922	1923 1924	1925 1926
Q 1	22.38	31.63	35.46	38.25
Q 3	51.53	68.38	75.69	77.67
Q	14.58	18.38	20.12	19.71
Median	36.81	46.75	53.86	56.83

This table shows the points in comparison of enrollment for Rural High Schools over the four biennial periods. All of these show a consistent growth.

The median number of pupils has increased from 36.81 to 56.83, or an increase of 54%. This shows the greatest percent of increase of any phase of the study.



SUMMARY

<u>YEARS</u>	<u>VALUATION</u>	<u>LEVY</u>	<u>TEACHERS</u>	<u>ENROLLMENT</u>
	Q 1-\$1,522,727	Q 1-2.71	Q 1-2.57	Q 1-22.38
1919	Q 3-\$2,975,000	Q 3-6.05	Q 3-4.39	Q 3-51.53
1920	Q -\$ 726,136	Q -1.67	Q - .91	Q -14.58
	Med-\$2,228,571	Med-4.1	Med-3.52	Med-36.81
	Q 1-\$1,702,830	Q 1-3.03	Q 1-3.15	Q 1-31.63
1921	Q 3-\$3,250,000	Q 3-5.92	Q 3-5.31	Q 3-68.38
1922	Q -\$ 773,585	Q -1.45	Q -1.08	Q -18.38
	Med-\$2,329,545	Med-4.24	Med-4.22	Med-46.75
	Q 1-\$1,622,128	Q 1-3.13	Q 1-3.52	Q 1-35.46
1923	Q 3-\$3,298,077	Q 3-5.96	Q 3-5.67	Q 3-75.69
1924	Q -\$ 837,975	Q -1.42	Q -1.08	Q -20.12
	Med-\$2,348,837	Med-4.49	Med-4.57	Med-53.86
	Q 1-\$1,684,091	Q 1-3.78	Q 1-3.82	Q 1-38.25
1925	Q 3-\$3,150,641	Q 3-6.65	Q 3-6.13	Q 3-77.67
1926	Q -\$ 733,275	Q -1.44	Q -1.16	Q -19.71
	Med-\$2,288,793	Med-5.15	Med-4.78	Med-56.83

## CHAPTER IV

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. The Rural High School Movement has been one of very rapid growth. Beginning with six Township High Schools that became Rural High Schools upon the passing of the Rural High School Law in 1915, fifteen Rural High Schools were established during the 1915-1916 biennium. The 1917-1918 biennial period saw the most rapid growth as the number then increased to one hundred twenty-one. At the close of the 1919-1920 period there were two hundred nine schools. From this time on the increase was slower, as we find two hundred forty-two, two hundred sixty-two, and two hundred eighty at the close of the next three biennial periods respectively.

2. The valuation of these schools seems to have been fairly constant.

The median assessed valuation for the 1919-1920 period was \$2,228,571; for the next period \$2,329,545; the next \$2,348,837; then it dropped slightly to \$2,288,793.

There is a very unequal distribution of wealth; as it varies from \$262,289 to \$12,208,971.

This one district has over forty-six times the assessed valuation of the other. This necessarily means very unequal educational opportunity in terms of total amount of assessed valuation back of each school.

3. In each biennial period we find an increase in tax levy in mills over the preceding period. From the 1919-1920 period to the 1925-1926 the increase in median levy was from 4.1 mills to 5.15 mills or a twenty-five percent increase.

The range was from .64 mills to 16.50 mills. When one district must pay a levy twenty-five times the levy in another, the burden of educational support in terms of tax levy seems very unequal.

4. We find a substantial increase in number of teachers employed each biennium.

In the 1919-1920 period the median number employed was 3.52, while in the 1925-1926 period the number had increased to 4.78. This was an increase of more than thirty-five percent.

The range in number employed was from one to fourteen.

5. The greatest growth of all the various phases has been in the enrollment. The median enrollment has increased from 36.81 for the 1919-1920 period to 56.83 in the 1925-1926 period. This is an increase of more than 54 percent.

The range was from four to two hundred seventy-four.

In the last biennium one fourth of the schools

had an enrollment of thirty-eight or less while one fourth of them had above seventy-seven.

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